

**SMALLBURGH
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
including the report of the
Senior Public Health Inspector

for the

Year 1967

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1967 - 1968

Chairman: Councillor S. O. Delf, J. P., M. I. M. I.

(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. J. Harvey.

Councillor B. W. T. Amies.

- " A. H. Amis.
- " Lt. -Cmdr. P. Barlow, R. N. (Ret'd).
- " R. O. Brooks.
- " W/C. F. T. K. Bullmore.
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- " H. S. Hicks.
- " D. G. N. King.
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- " Revd. D. J. Pitcher.
- " R. J. S. Reid, B. A.
- " H. G. Sands, J. P. (Chairman of the Council).
- " W. T. P. Steele.
- " B. J. Wall.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1967

Medical Officer of Health.

G. R. HOLTBY, M. D., B. S., D. P. H., D. I. H.

Telephone: Norwich 22288

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector

Norman F. Cripps, F. A. P. H. I., F. A. L. P. A., M. I. P. H. E., M. R. S. H., A. I. H. M.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

M. C. Duffield, M. A. P. H. I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

I. A. Kidd, M. A. P. H. I., M. R. S. H.

D. H. Vincent, M. A. P. H. I.

Student Public Health Inspector

M. W. Whitehead

Senior Clerk

E. G. Page

Council Chambers,
Stalham,
Norwich,
NOR 35Z

To the Chairman and Members of the
Smallburgh Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1967. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 17,840 compared with 17,700 last year. There were 252 live births and 195 deaths, giving a natural increase of 57. There was thus a movement into the District of 83 people.

No reasonable doubt now exists about the importance of cigarette smoking as the major cause of lung cancer. It is not always realised that the habit causes an increased risk of death from heart disease

In an article specially written for W. H. O. Professor D. D. Reid, Director of the Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine points out that middle-aged men smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day are about 20 times as likely to die from lung cancer as their non-smoking contemporaries and about twice as likely to die from coronary heart disease. On the other hand, in middle-aged men in developed countries this form of heart disease is the commonest cause of death (depending on the country, several times more common than lung cancer). For this reason, even a relatively small increase in hazard from heart disease means that cigarette smoking can be held responsible for far more deaths from this cause than from lung cancer. Of 100 excess deaths from all causes observed among heavy smokers about 16 may be due to lung cancer but 50 might result from heart disease.

There is no very good evidence that temperamental qualities and the stresses of life are important causes of coronary heart disease. There is, however, much evidence to suggest that cigarette smoking has a quite independent influence on the course of the disease.

Of great significance from the viewpoint of prevention is the finding in a major American study that the risk falls when the habit is given up. A recent survey of the frequency of heart symptoms shows that they also eventually fall to near the level found in non-smokers.

On the other hand, the practice of inhaling the smoke seems to raise the frequency of both symptoms and death.

In all these studies, the apparent effect of cigarette smoking is most clearly seen

among men under the age of 50. In general, the effect among women is less obvious. Another common feature of the surveys is the appreciably lower frequency of heart disease among those who habitually smoke either pipes or cigars. It is likely that deep inhalation is less common when tobacco is smoked in this way.

All this is not to suggest that heavy cigarette smoking is the only cause of coronary artery disease, but it is a preventable factor. Other preventable factors are lack of exercise and obesity. Linked with the last is the question of diet. A diet containing excess carbohydrates, that is sugar and starch is liable to lead to obesity, (as well as having other ill effects such as damage to the teeth) and there is a good deal of evidence that excess sugar has a specific effect on the existence of coronary thrombosis. This factor may be more important than an excess of animal fat in the diet, which at one time was thought to be particularly dangerous, but about which there is now some doubt.

Much of the work of Public Health Departments is dedicated to the care of the young and in this there is little doubt that we have had a good deal of success. The care of the elderly is also important and a great deal is already done for them. Sometimes the emphasis on care to be provided, may obscure the fact that for some people who have reached the arbitrary "age of retirement" what they need more than anything else is something to do to make them feel wanted and of value. They may not constitute a very high proportion - some may have other interests which keep them well occupied and others may want only rest after toil - but I have met a sufficient number of those who want work to realise that for them it is an important and sometimes unsatisfied need. It may be that their number has been under estimated.

Much work has been done to provide mains drainage but sewers are still urgently needed in the District. Many houses are going up without them, necessitating drainage into the subsoil. This has never been advisable, certainly not in the present century. More sewage was moved by cesspool emptiers than in 1966, in fact, the phenomenal total of $8\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, which then had to be disposed of somehow. "A hole in the garden" is not really adequate to deal with the modern usage of water by a large household fond of bathing.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and also the staff of the Department, in one case for their continued and helpful interest and in the other their support and enthusiasm throughout the year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. Holtby,

October, 1968.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA - (in acres) 70,017 The administrative centre of the area is at Stalham, with a surrounding district which is entirely rural in character, with Agriculture and Dairy Farming as the main industry. The district includes a large area of the Broads, 13 miles of coastline and many historical villages which attract many thousands of visitors during the holiday season.

POPULATION. The Registrar-General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1967 as 17,840 giving a population density of 0.254 per acre

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the rate book, the estimated number of inhabited houses in the district is 6884 the Rateable Value being £531,468. The sum represented by a Penny Rate is £2,127.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres,	70,017	
Population (Registrar-General's mid-June estimate)	17,840	
No. of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book	6,884	
Rateable Value	531.468	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	2,127	
	Smallburgh R. D. C.	England and Wales
Deaths -		
Number	195	
Rate per 1,000 population	9.18	11.2
	(corrected)	
Live Births -		
Number	252	
Rate per 1,000 population	16.23	17.2
	(corrected)	
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	8.33%	
Stillbirths -		
Number	2	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	7.87	14.8
Total live and stillbirths	254	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	3	

Summary of vital statistics. (Contd).

	Smallburgh R. D. C.	England and Wales
Infant Mortality Rates -		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	11.90	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.98	
Illegitimate infant deaths, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.90	12.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.90	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	19.68	25.4
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	NIL	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	NIL	

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL DISEASES -

Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Enteritis (under 2 years of age).	-
Cancer (all ages)	45
Tuberculosis (all ages).	-

The rates given for England and Wales are all provisional.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

YEAR 1967

BIRTHS -	England & Wales	Smallburgh R. D. C. (crude)
	Rates per 1,000 population	
Live	17 2	14.12
Still	14 8(a)	0.11
		7.87(a)
DEATHS - All causes	11 2	10 93

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE - ANGINA.

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No of deaths from Coronary Disease	46	29	48	45	35	35
No of deaths. All causes	225	229	184	223	219	195
% of Total deaths due to Coronary Disease	20 4	12.7	26.1	20 1	15.9	17 9

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE DURING LAST 6 YEARS

Year	Male		Female	
	Total Deaths	Coronary- Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary- Angina
1967	93	21	102	14
1966	113	25	106	10
1965	127	28	96	17
1964	110	29	74	19
1963	117	17	112	12
1962	113	30	112	16

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TOTAL DEATHS

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of deaths from Cancer	48	39	34	41	42	45
No. of deaths. All causes	225	229	184	223	219	195
% of total deaths due to Cancer	21.3	17.0	18.5	18.4	19.2	23.1

CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST 6 YEARS

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers
1967	93	7	17	102	1	20
1966	113	5	13	106	5	19
1965	127	9	14	96	-	18
1964	110	6	16	74	1	11
1963	117	9	11	112	-	19
1962	113	9	16	112	1	22

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis - other		
Syphilitic disease	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasms of stomach	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	6
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
Diabetes	2	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	21
Coronary disease - angina	21	14
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1
Other heart diseases	9	24
Other circulatory disease	6	1
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	4	5
Bronchitis	4	2
Other disease of respiratory system	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-
Congenital malformation	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6
Motor vehicle accidents	-	2
All other accidents	1	2
Suicide	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All Causes ..	93	102

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS
COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	England & Wales	Smallburgh R. D. C. (crude)	Death Rate per 1,000 population	England & Wales	Smallburgh R. D. C. (crude)	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	England & Wales	Smallburgh R. D. C.
1958	16.4	12.98	11.7	11.42	22.6	29.8			
1959	16.5	11.54	11.6	10.33	22.0	14.29			
1960	17.1	11.03	11.5	10.47	21.9	20.20			
1961	17.4	12.18	12.0	12.34	21.6	23.58			
1962	18.0	12.41	11.9	12.99	21.6	27.90			
1963	18.2	11.77	12.2	13.28	21.1	19.70			
1964	18.4.	15.82	11.3	10.62	20.0	7.29			
1965	18.1	10.7	11.5	12.69	19.0	15.95			
1966	17.7	12.88	11.7	12.37	19.0	8.77			
1967	17.2	14.12	11.2	10.93	18.3	11.90			

SECTION 'B'
GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH
SERVICES.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Smallburgh Rural District is included with North Walsham Urban District and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No. 1 Area of the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act for the purpose of carrying out duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility. The duties include Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Ambulance Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services, along with the School Service in the area, are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts, comprising Area No. 1 referred to above.

There are three Health Visitors and four District Nurses with Centres established at the following places :-

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Catfield	Village Hall	3rd Thursday each month
Hickling	Village Hall	1st Wednesday " "
Hoveton	Village Hall	3rd Wednesday " "
Stalham	Church Room	4th Wednesday " "

VOLUNTARY WEIGHING CENTRES

Bacton	The Hall	2nd Friday each month
Scottow	R. A. F. Coltishall	1st Monday each month

A doctor attends all Clinics where there is an attendance of 25 or over.

OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES.

Treatment Centres are established as follows:-

	<u>Hoveton S. M. School</u>	<u>Stalham S. M. School</u>
Dental Clinics	4 sessions weekly	
Speech Clinics	1 session weekly	1 session weekly.

GENERAL WELFARE

A Welfare Officer with established offices at Stalham and North Walsham has maintained contact with the general public throughout the year.

Local village Old People's Welfare Committees have organised Old People's Clubs in 26 villages. The Welfare Officer is anxious to see such Clubs established in all the villages in the area and he is only too willing to give assistance to this end.

Contact has been regularly maintained during the year with the Smallburgh Rural District Council Officers and especially with the Clerk, Public Health Inspector and Rent Collector. By working together it has often been possible to effect very satisfactory results, especially with threatened eviction cases. It has not been necessary to provide residential accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act for evicted families during the year.

The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham Office.

The Welfare Officer is also the Mental Welfare Officer under the Mental Health Act and in this capacity he has made numerous domiciliary visits to mentally sub-normal patients living in the community and to patients discharged from, or on leave from, mental hospitals.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

This Service is operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society, as agents of the County Council.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

This service is also the responsibility of the County Health Authority and is carried out by general practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Facilities for Laboratory investigations are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (1948) ACT, SECTION 47. (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The visits, inspection and interviews by the Public Health Inspectors during the year numbered 7, 139 and they can be classified as follows:-

<u>Nature of Visits and Inspections</u>	<u>No.</u>
Dwellinghouses for defects.....	209
Improvement grants.....	276
Water supplies and samplings.....	327
Caravan sites.....	358
Factories and workplaces.....	87
Infectious diseases.....	24
Faeces samples.....	3
Verminous persons and premises.....	13
Rats and mice.....	21
Slaughterhouses.....	655
Butcher shops.....	26
Fish shops.....	16
Cafes and restaurants.....	41
Licenced premises.....	48
Greengrocers.....	5
General Food Shops and Venicles.....	180
Bakeries and shops.....	6
Dairies and milk shops.....	14
Hotels and boarding houses.....	9
Farms and piggeries.....	43
Public conveniences.....	211
Refuse collection and disposal.....	527
Sewerage survey.....	417
Sewage disposal works.....	41
Sewage samples.....	16
Smoke and noise observations.....	33
Petroleum installations.....	272
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.....	242
Miscellaneous.....	969
Interviews with owners, etc.....	2,050

WATER SUPPLY

The supply and distribution of water to the district remained with the City of Norwich and the Rural District Council during the year under review, but a call for information about the Council's undertaking received in December indicated that the final steps to implement regrouping were being taken. In the tables below, details are given of the division of responsibility between the two authorities and the number and types of supply given to the properties in the rural district. The Engineer and Manager of the City of Norwich Waterworks Department has kindly given the information about the parishes in his statutory area of supply.

There are many hereditaments included in the first column below which do not require supplies of mains water, and also a number of properties still on private supplies, of which the majority are in remote parts of the district away from the route of any Council main.

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with stand-pipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
NORWICH CITY STATUTORY AREA						
ASHMANHAUGH	61	140	34	-	6	-
BARTON TURF	-	-	1	-	-	-
HORNING	457	840	331	-	44	1
HOVETON	792	1580	570	-	60	2
NEATISHEAD	229	470	168	-	15	1
SCOTTOW	122	1300	174	3	9	-
SLOLEY	79	180	54	1	7	1
SMALLBURGH	171	430	123	1	19	1
TUNSTEAD	187	540	149	-	21	1

	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with stand-pipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
SMALLBURGH STATUTORY AREA						
BULK SUPPLY AREAS						
BARTON TURF	188	360	111	3	23	-
DILHAM	128	280	71	-	10	1
FELMINGHAM	179	420	140	-	11	-
SKEYTON	87	220	45	-	6	1
SWANTON ABBOTT	155	320	111	4	17	1
WESTWICK	49	120	12	1	2	-
WORSTEAD	319	760	221	-	29	-
CATFIELD SUPPLY AREA						
CATFIELD	290	670	201	-	40	1
HICKLING	393	780	260	1	38	1
LUDHAM	454	900	317	7	40	1
POTTER HEIGHAM	373	520	293	2	39	1
STALHAM	766	1390	510	15	53	2
SUTTON	212	450	138	-	16	1

	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with standpipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
EAST RUSTON SUPPLY AREA						
BACTON	574	820	288	-	50	3
BRUMSTEAD	40	90	7	1	11	-
EAST RUSTON	194	430	108	5	27	1
HAPPISBURGH	605	790	489	2	47	1
HONING	137	300	63	-	10	1
HORSEY	56	140	38	1 *	12	-
INGHAM	140	350	110	1	35	1
KNAPTON	144	330	110	1	12	1
LESSINGHAM	372	240	293	-	20	1
PASTON	108	240	89	-	6	-
SEA PALLING	280	430	208	2 *	39	1
SWAFIELD	109	250	70	1	18	-
TRUNCH	210	440	156	-	12	-
WITTON	154	320	76	2	14	-

* Includes Public Drinking Fountains. Building and temporary supplies are excluded from the above figures.

By resident population, over two-thirds of the district is served with water by the Rural District Council from the bores at Catfield and East Ruston with bulk supplies being taken from the City of Norwich mains for the parishes of Barton Turf and Dilham, and parts of Swanton Abbott and Worstead and from the Erpingham Rural District Council mains for the parishes of Felmingham and Skeyton and parts of Swanton and Westwick. The Smallburgh Rural District Council mains give bulk supplies to the North Walsham Urban District Council at Felmingham and Swafield and to the Blofield and Flegg Rural District Council at two points at Potter Heigham.

The Council's own sources of supply at the headworks at Catfield and East Ruston are as described in the report of 1957 having remained unchanged from that time despite heavy yearly increases in demand following new building, improvements and greater general and holiday use. For a number of years I have issued warnings about the difficulties that might arise should the pumps at the headworks not be able to cope with the demand and the report of the Council's Consulting Engineers was still awaited at the end of the year on the steps necessary to increase supplies and the distribution of water in the district. The Engineer and Manager of the City of Norwich Waterworks Department has been seen about the proposals, as he will on re-grouping have responsibilities for the whole of the Council's undertaking.

It was not necessary during 1967 to restrict supplies of water to consumers in the district even though the maximum peak daily demand did increase as did the total consumption of water. This is shown by the figures given in the following table.

Consumption in Millions of Gallons

1957	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
33.0	89.1	99.7	110.7	120.1	127.1	139.1

The Catfield and East Ruston sources of supply continued to be of very high quality; having no plumbo-solvent action and with fluorine contents per million of 0.15 for Catfield and 0.50 for East Ruston. Regular weekly bacteriological and quarterly chemical examinations of the public supplies of water in use in the district were carried out as in previous years and from the results of the sampling of both private and public supplies given below it will again be seen, that the general standard for the private supplies was low. All owners and occupiers of the properties found to have unsatisfactory private supplies were warned that the water should be boiled before use, with all these unsatisfactory supplies being finally improved by cleansing, the provision of small chlorination plants or the connection of the properties to the mains supply. It will be seen that a very small number of samples of water taken from the Council's mains were unsatisfactory. These were of a very minor nature arising from contamination in new mains extensions, uncovered roof tanks in private houses, trouble with little used mains and a contamination of vegetable origin in the Ludham supply during the breakdown of the chlorinating equipment.

Result	Chemical Examination		Bacteriological Examination	
	Private Supplies	Public Supplies	Private Supplies	Public Supplies
Satisfactory	-	14	12	212
Unsatisfactory	-	-	27	12

During 1967 mains extensions were completed at Barton Turf, Catfield, Happisburgh, Ludham, Potter Heigham, Stalham (2) and Trunch (2) with enquiries in hand at the end of the year for further extensions at Bacton, Sutton (2) and Worstead. 225 properties were connected to the 143 miles of water mains owned by the Council during 1967.

A Council main in a field at Swanton Abbott was realigned during 1967 with proposals in hand at the end of the year for a realignment at Bacton, the lowering of a main at Walcott and the provision of a new section of main at Beach Road, Happisburgh where it will be necessary to cut off a section of existing main lying close to the cliff edge.

1967 was a particularly bad year for defects in the mains of the Council with unfortunately the majority of the defects arising from misfortune or negligence of Contractors working on gas mains and new sewers in the Council's area of supply. Where negligence was proved, the cost of repairing defective mains was charged to the persons or companies responsible. The more serious defects during the year were as follows:-

Mains fractured without known cause	14
Mains fractured by contractors	19
Communication pipes fractured without known cause	11
Communication pipes fractured by contractors	7
Sluice valves and hydrants becoming defective	
without known cause	3
Sluice valves becoming defective due to contractors	1

Wastage of water did occur during the year from the above defective conditions but only little trouble arose from defects following frost damage. It was again not necessary to use the defrosting machine owned by the Council.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The situation in respect of main drainage within the rural district can now be said to be very much improved and provided financial or other restrictions do not force a halt or slow-down progress with schemes of sewerage the hazards to health arising from unsatisfactory cesspools and septic tank soakaway drainage units should, over the next few years, be further much reduced. It would be wrong, however, to be too complacent and every effort will be necessary to secure main drainage, as quickly as possible for the coastal parishes, the remaining broadland areas and other parts of the district where much building and improvement work is in progress and where no adequate means yet exist for the disposal of sewage. There are still in these enlightened times within the rural district many built-up areas where nuisances arise from fouled ditches and troubles occur from sewage-sick garden land.

During 1967 further progress was made with the sewerage scheme for Hoveton

which forms part of the contract with the St. Faiths and Aylsham Rural District Council, for at the end of the year, all the sewers had been laid with final lateral connections being provided and the pump houses at Grange Close, Brimbelow Road and Riverside Road in operation at the 27th December and capable of taking to the partly completed works at Belaugh, a limited amount of sewage.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the owners of all properties on the lines of new sewers have agreed without any difficulties to have mains drainage including the two large estate developers now building houses and bungalows in the parish. By the 31st December, 1967 fifty-one properties had been connected to the new sewers with work in hand on the alteration and connection of many more drainage systems. In the Marsh Road and Brimbelow Road areas the connection of some of the drainage systems to the sewers will be delayed until completion of two ejector stations.

The scheme for the Market Street area of Tunstead, from which the sewage will also pass to the new works at Belaugh, was accepted during the year and at the close approval was awaited from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to the negotiated price for the work agreed with the contractors for the Hoveton scheme.

Approval was received during 1967 to the scheme for the sewerage of Horning and the Upper Street area of Hoveton and at the end of the year work was in progress on the laying of the sewer in the most difficult section from Ropes Hill along Lower Street near the Swan Public House. On this scheme also the response for drainage lateral connections had been 100% on the parts where work was in progress.

The contract for the sewerage of Hickling and Sutton, which will eventually include alterations to the existing works at Stalham to also take cesspool liquid, was started during the year and at the close much progress had been made with the laying of the sewers despite some considerable difficulties in the sections through Sutton Street. The response for free lateral drainage connections was again very good. Negotiations with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were still in progress at the end of the year about the pumping stations and works requirements for this scheme. It has been proposed that the coastal parishes scheme of mains drainage should connect to the Stalham works for treatment of the sewage and work was in hand at the end of the year in obtaining information for the submission of a detailed scheme to the Council.

During 1967 a new firm of Consulting Engineers was engaged for the preparation of a scheme of sewerage for the parishes of Catfield, Ludham and Potter Heigham including extensions to the present Ludham works which now takes sewage from all the Catfield council houses, some of the Ludham council houses and a number of private properties. A preliminary report was accepted by the Council late in the year and instructions given for the preparation of a detailed report.

In addition to the parishes of Hoveton, Stalham and parts of Catfield and Ludham, all mentioned above, the only parts of the rural district to have main drainage are a part of Swanton Abbott and a number of council housing estates. During the year four further medium sized building developments were connected to existing council schemes of sewerage at Ludham, Stalham (2) and Sutton.

BROADS POLLUTION

During 1967 a report was presented to the Council upon the results of the enquiries and sampling carried out in 1966 and although the findings were not conclusive it was shown that should infective material be introduced or discharged to the waterways of the district there would be possible dangers to the health of the users of the rivers and broads.

Late in the year the East Suffolk and Norfolk River Authority produced byelaws for regulating the use of boats fitted with sanitary appliances and aimed at controlling the wider aspects of pollution. The issue of these byelaws brought much press publicity and it is known that objections have been lodged against confirmation by a number of private and commercially interested bodies. The implementation of the byelaws could bring considerable problems in the clearance and disposal of liquid waste from boats, and following a meeting of representatives of interested local authorities, it was decided that an objection should be entered with a request that the Minister, before confirmation, should have evidence and be satisfied, after consultation with the local authorities, that the provisions to be made to enable the byelaws to be complied with, would be satisfactory, adequate and resonable. It was also agreed at the meeting that consultations should take place with the associations of boat owners.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE, CESSPOOL CONTENTS AND NIGHTSOIL

The waste collection and disposal service provided by the Council is one of the best to be found in any rural district, being in consequence somewhat costly, but giving very complete coverage as follows:-

- (a) Refuse is collected once weekly from all properties adjacent to any type of roadway or track where the roadway or track is capable of being used by the collecting vehicles. During the summer months two or three collections each week are made at boatyards, staithes and litter bin and paper sack points.
- (b) Litter is cleared from the roads in many parishes during the summer months by casual labour and paper sack clearances made as necessary from numerous points along the beaches of the district.
- (c) There is a twice weekly collection of night soil from the six main broads parishes and a once weekly collection from the remainder of the district.

- (d) On request, two loads of cesspool liquid are removed without charge from each rateable property during each financial year with extra loads taken away at a charge of 35/-d each load.
- (e) Trade refuse is removed at a charge of 9d. each bin and trade refuse is accepted at the Council's tips at a charge of 5/-d. each load.
- (f) Carcasses washed up on the beaches are removed or buried above high water mark, to avoid nuisances with recovery of the cost of disposal of some carcasses covered by the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Acts.
- (g) Refuse, litter and beach carcasses when not buried, are dealt with by controlled tipping at East Ruston, Sutton, Ludham and Worstead.
- (h) Nightsoil is deposited in straw lagoons in various parts of the district.
- (i) Cesspool contents are taken to disposal points at Ludham, Sutton and Witton and also spread on farm land during suitable seasons and at times of dry weather.

The operation of the above service in a satisfactory manner, calls for the use of much equipment and labour, and during 1967, the following were used:-

(a) Labour:-

- 25 permanent full-time drivers and collectors.
- 3 summer-time relief collectors.
- 1 part-time litter collector.
- 5 part-time litter collectors.

(b) Mechanical Equipment:-

- 1, 1000 gallon petrol cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 6, 1000 gallon diesel cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 2, 20/30 cu.yd. diesel compression refuse collector.
- 1, 16 cu.yd. petrol side loading refuse collector.
- 1, 16 cu. yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
- 3, 12 cu. yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
- 1, 10 cu. yd. side loading refuse trailer (at Potter Heigham bridge).
- 1, 12 H type shovel for refuse tip control duties.

During the year under review a worn-out 1000 gallon cesspool emptier was replaced by a new vehicle and a new diesel compression refuse collector placed on order for delivery in 1968-69.

The vehicles owned by the Council travelled 181,830 miles during 1967 and used 18,723 gallons of petrol and diesel oil in the collection, disposal and pumping requirements of the service.

The cesspool emptying section of the service again gave cause for considerable concern with a further increase in the number of loads of liquid removed at 8,070, an all time high figure involving the disposal of some $8\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of liquid. Disposal of this waste matter was a most difficult problem and at times of wet weather or during unsuitable seasons for passing the liquid to farm land it was frequently necessary for the vehicles to travel long distances to the disposal ponds which themselves were far from ideal from the public health point of view. This build-up of cesspool loadage comes from the lack of main drainage, combined with the erection of many new houses and the provision of modern amenities to many of the older properties. As a result of these increased calls for cesspool emptying, much overtime had to be worked and at one time, the waiting list for removal of cesspool contents reached the 200 figure. Fortunately, the steps now being taken in respect of the provision of sewerage should shortly be felt in this service, and a reduction in the number of loads removed is anticipated for 1968.

On the nightsoil collection side, the picture is better, for with the improvement of houses the need for this service was not as great, and at the end of the year, it was possible to reduce the number of men on this work from seven to six. It is anticipated that by the end of 1968 it will be possible to reduce the staff on nightsoil collection by a further man following the connection of properties at Hoveton to the new sewerage scheme.

The greater use of modern packaging, the reduction in the home methods of destruction as more dwellings become centrally heated by gas, electricity or oil, an increase in the amount of refuse produced by holiday makers on the broads and coast, forced more time on this branch of the collection service, but no insurmountable difficulties were experienced with disposal, following the bringing into use of the tip on the East Ruston Common which was used for the summer months, with the Sutton tip for the winter months, and the Ludham and Worstead tips all the year round. All these tips were operated on the fully controlled system.

During the course of the year, arrangements were made with the Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Owners in conjunction with the St. Faiths and Aylsham and Blofield and Flegg Rural District Councils for litter to be cleared from the banks of the waterways of the northern broads by contractors. The Council paid a contribution of £112 to the Yacht Owners for this work which very much improved the banks and it is hoped will stop the indiscriminate disposal of litter and encourage the boat hirers to use the collection points at the boatyards and various other places provided by the rural district councils.

For information, I give below details about the cesspool emptying carried out in the district in 1967 with the figures for 1966 given in brackets:-

	No. of Cesspools emptied	No. of Loads Removed	No. of Loads Chargeable
Private	2,994 (2,753)	3,701 (3,490)	1,008 (919)
Council	1,639 (1,515)	4,369 (4,339)	3,497 (3,466)
Total	4,633 (4,268)	8,070 (7,829)	4,505 (4,385)

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The public conveniences owned and operated by the Council in the parishes of Bacton, Happisburgh, Hoveton, Potter Heigham, Sea Palling, Stalham and Walcott, continued to function satisfactorily without major damage from vandalism and produced £580. 4s. 5d. in takings. The Hoveton conveniences were again often overcrowded during the summer months and it is hoped that with the completion of the sewerage scheme for that area, it may be possible to go ahead with the construction of new conveniences in this parish in 1968. It is also hoped to provide new conveniences very shortly at Womack, Ludham. No progress was made with the provision of additional conveniences near the Staithe, Stalham due to difficulties with the ownership of land.

Once again it is necessary to express thanks to the brewery companies and licensees for allowing the public to use the conveniences at Licenced premises at all hours of the day.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

The complaints received by the department during 1967 totalled 142 of which 93 were found to be justified on investigation. Nuisances were found to exist from the keeping of animals, poultry and pigeons, fleas, mosquitoes, overcrowding, choked and foul ditches and watercourses, and unsatisfactory holiday accommodation. Informal action resulted in these nuisances being satisfactorily abated.

Eight complaints were passed on to other bodies and authorities.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

On the following page I give a summary of the activities of the Council's full time rat catcher in his work during 1967 of investigating complaints and carrying out disinfestation treatments at dwellings, shops, factories, agricultural holdings, refuse tips,

sewage disposal plants and other premises.

Number of properties inspected.	1,992
Number of properties found to be infested.	328
Number of pre-baits laid.	12,546
Number of poison baits laid.	10,691
Total number of visits.	4,238

During November and December there was again a noticeable increase in the rat population but this was overcome by late January. For comparison purposes, I give under the total number of complaints received during each of the four past years, together with the number of complaints received during the peak periods of November and December:-

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
No. during year	287	245	186	191
No. at peak period	83	126	56	90

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has been very concerned about these seasonal increases in rat infestations and much publicity was given during last winter in an attempt to bring home to farmers and other occupiers of properties, the necessity for strict and effective control of the rodent population.

During 1967, £46. 1s. 8d. was taken for rat treatment work at business premises and £4. 5s. 0d. for the treatment of wasp nests at fourteen premises.

CONTROL OF CAMPING AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The improved weather conditions during the summer of 1967 brought a small increase in camping and caravanning with the peak being reached in August when at one time there were 50 residential, 820 holiday static and 57 holiday touring caravans and 326 tents present in the district. Although some of these caravans and tents were exempt from control, conditions were generally good on all types of sites, whether licensed or unlicensed. Four camps and hostels were used for students engaged in fruit picking, and steps were taken to bring the premises and sites used up to reasonable standard.

The following information about the licensed caravan sites is worth reporting:-

No. of Sites.	No. of caravans			No. of visits
	Residential	Holiday	Touring	
82	60	804	111	358

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses in the district.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

A number of minor complaints of noise nuisance were dealt with successfully during the year arising from dogs, pumping machinery and the like but it was not possible to take any statutory action in respect of the most persistent trouble from a timber yard, as the sound meter readings were not of sufficiently high level. Promises have been given, however, that in an endeavour to reduce the noise, efforts will be made to insulate the machinery causing the trouble. No further action was taken during the year in respect of a Government establishment following a decision by the Ministry that the expense of carrying out further work could not be justified.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

No major troubles from air pollution occurred in the district during 1967, although concern was being felt at the close of the year about the possible harmful effects of the omission of sulphur dioxide from a stack which might be provided for a treatment plant at one of the gas producers' sites at Bacton. The position of the Council and district is being safeguarded by consultations with the gas producers concerned, their architect, the County Planning Department and one of the Deputy Chief Alkali Works Inspectors, before the acceptance of any proposals.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One licence was issued under this Act during 1967.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

One licence under the provisions of this Act was issued during the year under review.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

There is one dealer in the district registered under the provisions of this Act.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

The petroleum storage installations in the district were again kept under strict control with 272 visits being made to the 155 registered premises. Fees of £103.2s.6d. were received in respect of the total storage capacity of 147,380 gallons.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The tables overleaf, which include the information required for the returns to

the Ministry of Labour, summarize the activities of the Department in this field of environmental health during 1967.

It will be seen that at the end of the year there were 129 premises* on the register with a further 119 similar type premises falling outside the scope of the Act. In all, 242 visits were made during the year to these two types of premises with 26 informal notices served for the remedying of unsatisfactory conditions. The co-operation of the occupiers was again obtained in the operation of the Act and it was not necessary for any statutory action to be taken. To date, no applications have been received for exemption from the requirements of the Act.

Once again it is pleasing to be able to report that there were no notified accidents at registered premises.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES

Premises registered at 31st December 1966.....	124
Premises removed from register during 1967.....	6
Premises registered during 1967.....	11
Premises registered at 31st December 1967.....	129
Visits to registered premises during 1967.....	150

Premises Not Registerable - 1967

Where self employed or members of family only employed.....	119
Where persons employed for less than 21 hours in each week.....	6
Visits to premises found to be outside control.....	92

Analysis of Unsatisfactory Conditions Found at Registered Premises

No thermometer.....	6
Unsatisfactory washing facilities.....	5
Inadequate first aid equipment.....	8
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation.....	2
Abstract of Act not displayed.....	18
Inadequate heating facilities.....	4
Inadequate lighting.....	1
Structural defects.....	2
Informal notices outstanding at 31st December 1966.....	5
Informal notices sent during 1967.....	27
Informal notices complied with during 1967.....	16
Informal notices outstanding at 31st December 1967.....	16

contd.

Classification of Registered Premises by Major Use

Offices.....	28
Retail shops.....	78
Wholesale shops, warehouses.....	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.....	21
Fuel storage depot.....	1

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Offices.....	123
Retail shops.....	279
Wholesale departments, warehouses.....	65
Catering establishments open to the public.....	159
Canteens.....	2
Fuel storage depot.....	1

Males: 264

Females: 365

Total: 629

SECTION D
HOUSING

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The summarized details below show the work of the department in this field during 1967:-

No. of dwellings inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts.....	97
No. of inspections made for the purpose.....	209
No. of dwellings found unfit for human habitation.....	6
No. of defective dwellings made fit by informal action.....	93
No. of defective dwellings made fit by formal action.....	3
No. of dwellings represented to the Council as unfit.....	6
No. of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made.....	2
No. of dwellings demolished.....	19
No. of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made.....	1
No. of dwellings closed.....	6
No. of dwellings reconstructed and demolition orders revoked.....	5
No. of dwellings repaired and closing orders cancelled.....	2
No. of dwellings repaired and undertakings cancelled.....	-
No. of families re-housed from unfit dwellings.....	6
No. of persons re-housed from unfit dwellings.....	8
No. of certificates of disrepair issued.....	-
No. of cases of overcrowding abated.....	2
No. of dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted.....	-

IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVERSIONS

The number of private dwelling houses voluntarily improved by owners with the aid of grants was little different to the return for 1966 and the details may be summarized as follows:-

Type of Grant	No. of Applications	No. Approved	Value of Grant Approved	No. Completed	Value of Grants paid
Discretionary	13	10	£4,580	13	£4,805
Standard	76	68	£14,564	57	£10,219
Total	89	78	£19,144	70	£15,024

The programme for the improvement and modernization of the pre-war Council houses proceeded satisfactorily during 1967 but future progress will depend upon the completion of more main drainage schemes. Following the completion of the 86 houses in course of improvement at Hoveton at the end of the year, there will be a lull in modernization work until it is time to start on the contracts for Horning, Upper Street; Hoveton; Ingham; Sutton; Hickling and Tunstead where sewerage works are now in hand or awaiting approval.

Information is given below on the progress so far made in the improvement of pre-war Council houses:-

No. of Council dwellings improved prior to 1967.....	308	(248)
No. of Council dwellings improved during 1967.....	40	(60)
No. of Council dwellings with improvements in progress at 31st December, 1967.....	86	(24)
No. of Council dwellings to be improved in programme approved.....	<u>256</u>	<u>(358)</u>
Total No. of pre-war Council dwellings	690	(690)

The figures in brackets give the position at 31st December, 1966.

COUNCIL HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS

During 1967 the Council's first grouped home of eighteen units, a warden's flat and communal facilities was completed at Ludham, and at the end of the year, work was in progress on a similar grouped home at Stalham and on four industrialised bungalows at Worstead; work had also started on proposals for developments at Hoveton, Smallburgh and Bacton.

The numbers of occupied dwellings owned by the Council at 31st December, 1967 were as follows:-

1919	Assisted Scheme.....	48
1923	Acts.....	6
1924	Acts.....	412
1931	(Rural Authorities) Act.....	28
Slum Clearance.....		57
1936	Act (Overcrowding).....	34
1938	Act (Overcrowding and Slum Clearance).....	3
	(Accommodation of members of agricultural population).....	19
Not subsidised.....		83

1946 Acts (a) Permanent.....	672
(b) Aluminium bungalows.....	25
Grouped Homes and Warden's flat.....	<u>19</u>
Dwellings owned by Council	Total <u>1,406</u>

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals killed at the two slaughterhouses in the district was over 2,000 less than in 1966 even though over 1,500 more sheep were slaughtered which was, however, more than covered by the drop in the through-put of pigs. Unfortunately, these reduced killings brought a reduction in full-time slaughtering and the lengthened hours of work in smaller batches of animals made it necessary for 65 more visits of inspection to be made to a total of 655. 100% inspection of all carcasses and offals was again obtained and the voluntary agreement with the slaughterhouse owners to abstain from killing on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, except in cases of emergency, was kept.

The amount of meat and offals found unfit during 1967 was 7 tons, 1 cwt and 64 lbs. being a slight increase over 1966 and dealt with in the manner described in the report for 1961. The number of carcasses found affected with Cysticercosis was five and they were all taken for refrigeration treatment to plants outside the district by arrangements with the local authorities concerned.

Eleven men were licensed by the Council for the slaughter of the various classes of animals.

The following table gives in summarized form information about the animals killed and the results of the inspections of the carcasses and offals:-

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1, 897	11	13	2, 920	6, 137	-
Number inspected	1, 897	11	13	2, 920	6, 137	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	10	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	744	5	1	39	572	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	39.22%	45.45%	7.69%	1.33%	9.48%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	112	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.15%	-	-	-	1.82%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS

During 1967, 3 cwt and 76 lbs of food other than meat and offals at slaughterhouses was found unfit for human consumption and dealt with by surrender and disposal by burying at one of the Council's refuse tips. A complaint about an alleged maggot in a rusty tin of tomatoes proved to be unfounded and the suggestion that a container of rose hip syrup was deleterious was proved to be otherwise after extensive examinations and testing. Through the co-operation of the vendors and suppliers, the whole consignment of syrup was withdrawn from sale until shown to be satisfactory. A warning was given to a bakery firm after investigations into the presence of a piece of flour sack label in a loaf of bread.

The Student Public Health Inspector purchased a meat pie from a food premises in the district for one of his mid-day meals, and when it was found to be mouldy, with carelessness in storage and display, a successful prosecution was taken resulting in a fine of £10.0s.0d. and £17.7s.0d. costs against the proprietor of the premises.

Prosecutions for food offences, as for other infringements of environmental health law, are not recommended nor taken lightly, for it is considered that much more can be achieved by persuasion, reasoning and education and it is by these means that improvements are obtained in conjunction with the issue of advisory leaflets such as those prepared by the Association of Public Health Inspectors in consultation with the Sausage and Meat Pie Manufacturers Association and handed out in the rural district during 1967.

FOOD PREMISES

(a) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The food premises of the district were found to be generally well maintained and it was not necessary to take any strong action to secure improved conditions at any premises. Alterations of a general store reduced the standard of amenities and facilities but at the close of the year steps were being taken to restore the former satisfactory position. The following information relating to the provision of wash basins and associated amenities under Clause 16 and about facilities for washing food and equipment under Clause 19 at food premises in the district is given at the suggestion of the Ministry of Health:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg. 16</u>	<u>No. to which Reg. 19 applies</u>	<u>No. complying with Reg. 19</u>
Bakeries	1	1	1	1
Butcher's Shops	14	14	14	14
Fish Shops	9	9	9	9
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens	47	47	47	47
Hostel Kitchens	3	3	3	3
Grocers and General Stores	115	114	114	114
Licenced Premises	60	60	60	60
Food Factory	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	250	249	249	249

(b) Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

Action was taken late in the year to ensure the compliance of the stalls and vehicles used in the district with these new regulations. At the close, 37 had been inspected including three from outside the district and informal action taken in respect of the following matters:-

Sink and washing facilities.....	10
Wash hand basin and hot water supplies.....	14
Hot water supply to sink and wash hand basin.....	1
First Aid Equipment.....	19
Hand washing equipment (soap etc.).....	3
Cover receptacles.....	4
Protective clothing for food handlers.....	2
Display of name and address.....	18
Miscellaneous.....	4

(c) Ice Cream Premises

Fifty-nine inspections were made of the 120 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream in the district. The only registered manufacturing premises did not produce any ice cream during 1967.

(d) Preserved Food Premises

Twenty-three inspections were made during 1967 of the twelve premises registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved foods.

(e) Poultry Processing Premises

Again the Ministry of Health asks for information about poultry processing in the district and it can be said that there are no large scale establishments with, as far as is known, only twenty premises handling a few birds each week. Twenty-seven visits were made to view the processes involved in dealing mainly with hens and a few turkeys and ducks. It was not necessary to certify any carcasses as unfit for human consumption. Obviously no problems have so far arisen in the district in respect of poultry processing.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Fourteen visits were made to dairies and milk shops during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory. At 31st December there were 35 persons registered for the distribution of milk and actively engaged in business.

No new cases of *Brucella Abortus* were reported in 1967 but heat treatment of milk continued from a premises where an infection occurred in 1966.

Two cases of calves with salmonellosis were reported during the year and visits were made to the farm premises to give advice to the farmers and their staffs.

SECTION F
INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXC. T. B.) DURING LAST 5 YEARS.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	10	4	9	1	5
Measles	435	129	84	136	161
Whooping Cough	23	34	23	1	5
Pneumonia	12	4	6	6	-
Infective Jaundice	1	5	3	1	-
Erysipelas	3	2	1	1	3
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	-	-	22	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	3	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	484	179	129	169	174

IMMUNISATIONS SCHEMES.

The following tables show the work done by the General Practitioners and the Assistant County Medical Officer in 1967:-

TABLE 1. - Completed Primary Courses.

Type of Vaccine	1967	1966	1965	Year of Birth 1964	1960- 1963	Others under 16	TOTAL
Triple	406	422	24	1	92	-	945
Diph/Tet.	2	4	-	1	36	14	57
Tetanus	4	2	-	-	16	56	78
Whooping Cough	10	16	-	-	-	-	26
Polio (Oral)	346	425	34	23	46	14	888

TABLE 2.

Re-inforcing doses.

Triple (DTP)	8	129	201 *	28	97	9	472
Diph/Tet	2	4	33	3	333	224	599
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	3	5	9
Tetanus	4	-	1	-	61	235	301
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
Polio (Oral)	6	45	43	14	345	31	484

SMALLPOX VACCINATION	0 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	9 - 12	1 yr	2 - 4	5 - 15	TOTAL
Age when Vaccinated	mths.	mths.	mths.	mths.		yrs.	yrs.	
Primary Vaccination.	5	16	31	44	313	80	15	504.
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	1	5	22	28.

B. C. G. VACCINATION

This is offered to all 13-year old school children. 74% parents gave their consent, 20% refused consent and 6% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows :-

Total number eligible	-	1268
number tested	-	901
number positive	-	54
Tuberculin Index	-	6.0
Number vaccinated	-	793

TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates :-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate 0.00 per 1,000 pop.

Non - pulmonary " " " 0.00 "

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER.

at 31st DECEMBER, 1966 and DECEMBER, 1967.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
31st December 1966	23	21	18	21	41	42
31st December 1967	25	26	17	21	42	47

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS	1967		1966		1965	
Ages	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-

20-25 years	-	1	-	-	1	1
25-35 "	-	1	-	-	-	-
35-45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65 "	1	-	1	1	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	2	1	1	1	1

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

Ages	1967		1966		1965	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	1	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES

161 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 136 last year.

WHOOPING COUGH

5 cases were notified compared with 1 last year. The complaint is now seldom a serious one and immunisation must be responsible for this improved situation. In our Infant Welfare Clinics we commence immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus at about three months, giving second and third injections at four and five months respectively. Poliomyelitis vaccine is now given by mouth at the same time as these injections.

Smallpox vaccination is best carried out in the second year of life and is conveniently performed between one year and 18 months, so as to be followed by a "Booster" "triple" injection which should be given between 18 months and 2 years. This triple booster injection is very important and its omission may be responsible for the child getting an attack of whooping cough which, though not as serious as without any injection, can nevertheless be troublesome.

"Booster" injections against tetanus are required every five years throughout life.

PNEUMONIA

No cases were notified compared with 6 last year.

SCARLET FEVER

5 cases were notified compared with 1 last year. Whilst scarlet fever itself is seldom a dangerous disease in this country, the germ which causes it is the haemolytic streptococcus and cannot be ignored, as both rheumatic fever and kidney disease can result from an infection which may be associated with a rash as in scarlet fever, but may merely cause a severe sore throat.

ERYSIPELAS

3 cases were notified compared with 1 last year. The germ causing the complaint is the same as that causing scarlet fever and the remarks made above apply to this condition also.

FOOD POISONING

No cases reported.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

No cases were notified compared with 1 last year. This complaint can be a most debilitating one and largely because of the long incubation period of about a month, it is very difficult to trace the source of any particular case.

FACTORIES ACT

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
(2) Factories not in- cluded in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	102	51	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	103	52	-	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H. M. Inspector / By H. M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	2	-	-	-

During 1967 there was only one recorded Outworker in the district engaged in the manufacture of Sweet Boxes. The condition of the Outworker premises were satisfactory.

Printed by
East Anglian Magazine Ltd. ,
Ipswich.

